### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

JUL 23 1997

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In the Matter of )

Annual Assessment of the Status of )

Competition in Markets for the )

Delivery of Video Programming

CS Docket No. 97-141

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COMMENTS OF HOME BOX OFFICE

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### ATTACHMENT

Sample Channel Lineups of Non-Cable MVPDs

### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)				
Annual Assessment of the Status of	)	CS :	Docket	No.	97-141
Competition in Markets for the	)				
Delivery of Video Programming	)				

#### COMMENTS OF HOME BOX OFFICE

Home Box Office ("HBO"), a Division of Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P. ("TWE"), by its attorneys, hereby files its comments in response to the Commission's Notice of Inquiry ("NOI") in the above-captioned proceeding.<sup>1</sup>

### I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

As part of the Commission's annual reporting requirement to Congress, 2 the Commission seeks comment on the status of competition for the delivery of video programming. Congress imposed this reporting requirement in the 1992 Cable Act in order to assist it and the Commission in determining when there was sufficient competition to justify reduction or elimination of many of the regulatory restraints imposed on the cable industry in the Act.

In the Matter of Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in Markets for the Delivery of Video Programming, Notice of Inquiry, CS Docket No. 97-141 (released June 6, 1997) ("NOI").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 548(q).

In these comments, HBO focuses on the program access rules.<sup>3</sup> Congress adopted program access to ensure that: 1) non-cable MVPDs have access to satellite program services that are vertically integrated with a cable operator; and 2) such services are available at nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions. The program channel lineups of non-cable MVPDs (samples attached) demonstrate that Congress' access goal has been achieved, and the fact that the Commission has not issued a single adverse pricing decision in the five-year history of the rules demonstrates that the nondiscrimination goal has been achieved, as well.

Moreover, non-cable MVPDs have become an important component of the distribution strategy of HBO and other vertically integrated programmers. In fact, since 1992, HBO's most significant subscriber growth has come from non-cable MVPDs. HBO has actively distributed its services through non-cable MVPDs, and, given the importance of these MVPDs to its overall business, HBO has a strong incentive to continue to do so. This incentive is not unique to HBO. As demonstrated below, non-cable MVPDs are increasingly being sought out by all programmers, including cable-affiliated programmers.

In short, there is strong and growing evidence that the type of anticompetitive conduct the program access rules were designed to prevent has not occurred, and will not occur. It appears particularly unlikely that such conduct would occur on a level sufficient to justify these complicated and costly regulations. Even

See  $\underline{\text{NOI}}$  at ¶ 14 (seeking comment on the program access rules).

if there is an isolated instance in which a programmer adopts a policy that arguably violates the rules, there appears to be no basis to continue to indict an entire industry, especially given the significant costs of the program access rules. Thus, the program access rules are increasingly irrelevant and unjustified as a means of ensuring or maintaining a competitive video distribution environment. The Commission should inform Congress of this fact in its 1997 Competition Report.

- II. THE COMMISSION SHOULD RECOGNIZE IN ITS 1997 COMPETITION REPORT THAT MARKETPLACE DEVELOPMENTS RENDER THE PROGRAM ACCESS RULES UNNECESSARY AND UNJUSTIFIED.
  - A. Congress' Goals In Adopting The Program Access Provisions
    Have Been Achieved.

In adopting the program access provisions, Congress sought to stimulate competition by ensuring that: 1) non-cable MVPDs have access to vertically integrated programming; and 2) such access is granted at nondiscriminatory prices, terms, and conditions. Both of these goals have been met.

1. Non-Cable MVPDs Have Access To Vertically Integrated Programming.

HBO offers two premium services -- HBO and Cinemax. HBO distributes these services through a wide variety of non-cable MVPDs, including the following:

• K-band Direct-to-Home ("DTH"). HBO and Cinemax are distributed by four different DBS providers -- USSB, PRIMESTAR, Echostar, and Alphastar -- to a total of approximately 5 million homes.

3

In fact, HBO is distributed by all K-band DTH services except DIRECTV. HBO is not distributed by DIRECTV because HBO has an (continued ...)

- <u>C-band DTH</u>. HBO and Cinemax have been distributed via <u>C-band for over 10 years</u>. HBO's services are distributed by 15 different C-band operators serving approximately 2 million homes.
- MMDS. HBO's services also have been distributed by MDS and MMDS for nearly two decades. The services currently reach over 700,000 homes through 49 different MDS and MMDS distributors.
- <u>SMATV</u>. HBO and Cinemax reach over 200,000 subscribers through SMATV systems.
- <u>Telco Overbuilders</u>. HBO and Cinemax are distributed to over 100,000 homes by telephone companies that have constructed cable, MMDS, and/or SMATV systems.<sup>5</sup>
- Hotel/Motel Distribution. HBO also serves over 750,000 hotel and motel rooms independent of any cable operator.

HBO believes that other vertically integrated programmers also are distributed widely by non-cable MVPDs. In fact, the channel

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<sup>(...</sup> continued) arrangement with USSB that provides USSB with limited exclusivity against K-band services operating from the 101° orbital slot. The exclusivity does not apply to terrestrial MVPDs or other DTH MVPDs operating from an orbital slot other than 101°. DIRECTV is the only other DBS operator using the 101° slot. As the Commission has ruled, Congress did not intend to cover the HBO/USSB exclusivity in the program access rules because it does not involve exclusivity with a cable operator. Program Access DBS Exclusivity Reconsideration Order, 76 R.R.2d (P&F) 1177, at ¶¶ 35-40 (1994). It should be noted, however, that a joint marketing arrangement between USSB and DIRECTV, allows DIRECTV's customers to obtain the HBO services.

In one instance, an exclusivity provision reserves exclusive distribution of HBO to Continental Cable (now MediaOne) in a limited geographic area. The Commission ruled that such exclusivity was lawful because it was grandfathered under the program access provisions. Corporate Media Partners d/b/a/ Americast and Ameritech New Media, Inc. v. Continental Cablevision, Inc. and HBO, 12 F.C.C.R. 3455 (1997). The exclusivity expires on December 31, 1997. Ameritech currently does distribute HBO's services in other franchise areas not covered by this limited exclusivity.

line-ups of almost any non-cable MVPD prove this point. Several channel line-ups from non-cable MVPDs are attached to these comments.

HBO is aware of only very few cases in which non-cable MVPDs have been denied access to vertically integrated programming. For example, the Commission granted exclusivity to two regional news services in order to provide an incentive for cable operators to carry such services in a limited channel environment, thereby promoting the financial viability and diversity of new programming services. This is the exception, however, rather than the rule.

This point is underscored by the fact that very few complaints have been filed seeking access to vertically integrated programming and even fewer have been decided against the programmer. In fact, in the five years since adoption of the program access provisions, the Commission has decided only two refusal to sell complaints against programmers.

See New England Cable News, 9 F.C.C.R. 3231 (1994) (granting a seven-year exclusive distribution right in six New England states); NewsChannel, 10 F.C.C.R. 691 (1994) (granting a seven-year exclusive distribution right in four mid-Atlantic states).

See, e.g., Bell Atlantic Video Services Co. v. Rainbow Programming Holdings, Inc. and Cablevision Systems Corp., DA 97-1452 (released July 11, 1997) (finding that refusal by distributor to provide a refund to programmer in a separate, unrelated dispute is not a legitimate business reason for refusing to sell programming); CellularVision of New York, L.P. v. SportsChannel Associates, 10 F.C.C.R. 9273 (1995) (finding that CellularVision had failed to demonstrate sufficient security concerns to justify refusing to sell programming).

In addition, the Commission has determined in two instances that a programmer had insufficient grounds for exclusivity under the statute's public interest factors. See Time Warner Cable, 9 F.C.C.R. 3221 (1994); Cablevision Industries Corporation and Sci-FI Channel, 10 F.C.C.R. 9786 (1995).

The channel lineups of non-cable MVPDs, coupled with the paucity of adverse access decisions against vertically integrated programmers, demonstrate that the first goal of Congress in enacting the program access provisions -- access to vertically integrated programming -- has been met. The Commission should acknowledge this fact in its 1997 Competition Report.

2. Non-Cable MVPDs Have Access To Vertically Integrated Programming At Nondiscriminatory Prices, Terms, And Conditions.

As with the issue of access to vertically integrated programming, the Commission has received very few program access complaints alleging discriminatory prices, terms, or conditions. Moreover, in every instance, the Commission has denied or dismissed the complaints. 9

Some may argue that the threat of an adverse program access decision is the primary reason why pricing complaints are avoided or settled. Assuming this point were valid in certain instances, it is almost inconceivable that there is a discrimination problem sufficiently broad to justify the intrusive and costly program access scheme in the absence of a <u>single</u> adverse pricing decision in the entire five year history of the rules.<sup>10</sup>

See, e.g., In the Matter of Interface Communications Group, Inc.; Digital Broadband Applications Corp.; and Residential Communications Network of Massachusetts, Inc. v. Cablevision Systems Corp., DA 96-1520 (released Sept. 13, 1996) (dismissing video dialtone complaints as moot); In the Matter of Consumer Satellite Systems, Inc., et al. v. United Video Satellite Group, Inc., 11 F.C.C.R. 7428 (1996) (dismissing price complaints due to a negotiated settlement agreement).

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  <u>See</u> Section II.C. below for a discussion of the costs imposed by the program access rules.

Thus, Congress' goal with regard to price, terms, and conditions also appears to have been met, and the Commission should so state in its 1997 Competition Report.

B. Non-Cable MVPDs Have Become An Important Component Of The Distribution Strategy Of Vertically Integrated Programmers.

HBO's non-cable distribution, particularly its DTH satellite distribution, has grown rapidly over the past several years. Five years ago, when the program access provisions were adopted, HBO had less than 500,000 subscribers and no high-power K-band DBS subscribers. As noted, HBO today has approximately 7 million DTH subscribers (C-band and K-band). Approximately 2 million of HBO's subscribers come from other non-cable MVPDs, such as MMDS, SMATV, and hotels/motels. More importantly, the largest percentage of HBO's growth of new subscribers over the past five years has come from non-cable MVPDs.

These trends appear to be industry-wide. Non-cable MVPDs are increasingly being sought out by all programmers, including cable affiliated programmers, for various reasons. For example, Kagan estimates that cable subscribership has grown at approximately 3.7 percent per year in the last five years. 11 DTH subscriber growth, by comparison, has grown at a rate of over 54 percent annually. 12

7

<sup>11</sup> Kagan Media Index, February 1997, "Historical Database."

Pay TV Newsletter, June 1997, "Total Pay Television Subscription Potential Across Multiple Broadband Multichannel Delivery Platforms;" Kagan Media Index, February 1997, "Historical Data Base." See also Third Annual Video Competition Report to Congress, 5 Comm. Reg. (P&F) 1164, at ¶ 4 (1997) (in 1996, cable subscribers increased by 2 (continued ...)

Non-cable MVPDs are important to all categories of programmers. For example, in recent years, most of the growth of pay services as a group (including cable-affiliated satellite services) has come from non-cable MVPDs. Equally important, non-cable MVPDs typically achieve higher pay-to-basic penetration rates than their cable counterparts. Similarly, for new basic cable services, or for basic services which have not yet reached their targeted distribution thresholds, non-cable MVPDs have provided a significant boost towards long-term viability. 14

Given the strong performance of non-cable MVPDs, and the importance of these MVPDs to HBO's overall business, HBO simply would not engage in the type of behavior the program access rules are designed to prevent. HBO's failure to fully utilize non-cable distribution systems would be counter to its business interests. Such behavior would be highly irrational from an economic standpoint. The marketplace today is fundamentally different from the marketplace

<sup>(...</sup> continued)
million, whereas combined subscribers of non-cable MVPDS increased by
2.3 million).

See Pay TV Newsletter, October 31, 1996, at 1 ("Overall, DBS has been very good to the pay services. [I]t has accounted for more net new pay units in the first half of 1996 (3.5 mil.) than did the incumbent cable providers (2.9 mil.) ...."); Pay TV Newsletter, December 31, 1996, at 1 ("From a standing start in 1994, DBS now represents 15% of all premium units ...."); Pay TV Newsletter, January 31, 1997, at 8 ("Fifty-three percent of Digital Satellite System (DSS) households with DIRECTV also subscribe to a premium TV package from [USSB], compared to the 35%-40% of basic cable subs who also take pay TV").

See Cable TV Programming, February 29, 1996, at 1 (noting that basic cable services, both new and incumbent, "are looking at DBS and the entry of telcos (both through wired and digital MMDS systems) as fertile ground for carriage and a critical early launch platform").

in 1992 when program access was adopted -- today, virtually every American household has a choice of obtaining a comparable package of video programming at a comparable price from an MVPD other than its local cable operator. HBO's distribution policies over the last decade played a seminal role in creating this new competition. It has never made sense, and does not make sense now, for HBO (or other vertically integrated services) to deny access to these new MVPDs or to treat them unfairly, and any effort to do so would ultimately be self-defeating. 15

### C. The Program Access Rules Are Particularly Unjustified Given Their Significant Costs.

Some may assert that the small number of program access decisions that have been issued by the Commission demonstrates that the rules do not impose significant costs and, therefore, that there is no harm in simply leaving the rules in place. HBO strongly disagrees with such an approach. In fact, as Congress has determined, regulations that are no longer necessary should be

At the same time, while HBO and other vertically integrated programmers will continue to rely on non-cable MVPDs for distribution, it is important for the Commission to continue to recognize that neither the program access statute nor the rules themselves impose on such programmers a duty to deal with any or all MVPDs, and that there are legitimate business reasons why a programmer may reasonably and justifiably elect not to offer its service to particular distributors. See Program Access Order, 8 F.C.C.R. 3359, at ¶ 116 (1993). One such reason might be, for example, that the programmer already provides access to its services through a sufficient number of non-cable MVPDs.

eliminated. 16 Moreover, the program access rules do impose costs in at least the following four specific respects:

- Business Decisions. The rules constrain vertically integrated programmers in their negotiations with non-cable MVPDs not only to avoid discriminatory behavior, but also to avoid negotiating tactics that might be misconstrued as exclusionary or discriminatory. For example, although a term which a programmer considers including in a particular contract may (if challenged) ultimately be found to be in complete compliance with the program access rules (and perhaps even a significant benefit to subscribers), since the programmer is uncertain of this fact during the negotiations process, it may feel constrained to omit the term from the contract.
- The Rules Create Disincentives in Vertically Integrated
  Programmers to Develop Innovative Services. The rules
  dampen the incentives of vertically integrated programmers
  to introduce innovative programming, packaging, or pricing
  concepts that might be subject to the public interest test
  for exclusivity or the FCC's pricing review, even if the
  new concepts would pass such scrutiny.
- The Rules Create Disincentives in Non-Cable MVPDs to

  Invest in New and Diverse Programming. The rules reduce
  the incentives of non-cable MVPDs to invest in and
  introduce new and diverse programming because it is easier
  and less risky to simply demand access to established
  services that the cable industry has developed and funded
  (which is why the non-cable MVPD channel lineups attached
  to these comments are nearly identical).
- Imposes Administrative, Regulatory, and Other Unnecessary
  Costs. Like most regulation, the program access rules
  impose administrative, regulatory, litigation, and other
  costs.

In light of these significant costs and the increasing irrelevance of the program access rules as a means of ensuring and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 161 (directing the Commission, beginning in 1998, to review biennially all of its regulations applying to providers of telecommunications service and to repeal or modify any such regulations deemed to be no longer necessary in the public interest as a result of competition between providers of such service).

maintaining a competitive video distribution environment, the Commission should inform the Congress in its 1997 Competition Report that the program access provisions are no longer necessary or justified.<sup>17</sup>

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The fact that the 1996 Act extended the program access provisions to OVS operators and common carriers, see NOI at ¶ 14, is not inconsistent with this analysis. Congress extended the rules in an effort to create regulatory parity between cable operators and telcos. See, e.g., 1996 Act Conference Report at 178 (noting intent of OVS provisions to "ensure parity among video providers" and to "level the playing field"); 1996 Act Senate Report at 37 (seeking to "promote[] parity by ensuring that telephone companies are regulated the same way as other service providers"). However, while this objective is commendable, the means chosen to achieve it are counterproductive. The extension of the program access rules to OVS and common carriers merely perpetuates and expands the various harms caused by the rules as discussed above, in particular the dampening of incentives by such non-cable MVPDs to invest in and introduce new and diverse programming. HBO submits that the better approach to achieving regulatory parity, and the one the Commission should recommend to Congress, is to recognize that the program access provisions are no longer necessary or justified for any MVPD.

### CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, HBO respectfully requests that the Commission inform Congress in its 1997 Competition Report that the program access provisions are no longer necessary or justified.

Respectfully submitted,

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Digital Satellite Source			

## The Unbiased Comparison Of DirecTV/USSB & Dish Network Programming

(Revised March 6, 1997 - See Notes At Bottom Of Page)

	Dish Network			Direc'	ΤV			US	SB
	Top 50 CD	Platinum	Gold	Silver	Plus	Total	Select	PLUS	Basics
ABC/CBS/NBC/Fox/PBS									
All News Channel									
America Health Network									
American Movie Classics		П							
Animal Planet									
Arts & Entertainment									
Black Entertainment									
Bloomberg Information									The second of th
Bravo									
Cartoon Network									The second second second second
Channel Earth									
Cinemax									
Classic Sports Network									
CNBC									
CNN	<u> </u>								an arran various of the Addition
CNN-FN / International									
Comedy Central			and the second s					10.00	
Country Music TV								And the second distribution of the St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St. (St.	
Court TV									
CSPAN									netanggetermen
CSPAN-2						L		<b></b>	A Commission of the Commission
Discovery Channel								71.4 T-800-H H H-70-00-1	II HIN HANGINAN S
Disney Channel							The second secon	ann vennammeter (	
E! Entertainment								дан по такина по то	
Encore Movies		8		8	8			, , ,	
ESPN			Ш					24	. Transmission of the
ESPN 2								pit accommission t	
ESPN News									
EWTN								,	
Family Channel								armanarrayara da da	Secretarion de Marcon de Constitución de Const

Flix									
Fox News Channel									
Fox Sports Regional	1								
Game Show Network									
Golf Channel									
HBO									
History Channel									
HNN Headline News									
Home & Garden Network									
Home Shopping Network									
Independent Film Channel									
KTLA									
Learning Channel									
Lifetime									
Movie Channel									
MSNBC									
MTV									
MTV Latin									
MuchMusic									
Music Channels	31	31	31	31	31	31	5		
National Empowerment									
New Sport								i permurahan	
Newsworld International									
Nick At Nite								######################################	and and an
Nickelodeon								vand	
Outdoor Life Network								Approximation of the second	
Pay Per View	10	60	60	60		60	60		- Hotelenmann Harr
Playboy TV				Parents Vananta					
Prime De Portiva		To the state of th							
QVC Shopping									
RAI									
Romance Classics								, midus minorita a	
Science Fiction Channel									
Showtime									
Speedvision Network									
Spice									
Sports Local/Regional									
Sports Pro Packages									
Starz!		4		4					
Sundance									

TBN Trinity Broadcasting									
Telemundo									
TNN									
TNT									
Travel Channel									
Trio									
Turner Classic Movies									
TV Food Network									
TV Land									
USA Network									
VH1									
Weather Channel									
WGN									
WPIX									
WSBK									
WTBS									
Monthly Cost:	\$25.00	<b>\$</b> 47.99	\$39.99	\$39.99	\$33.99	\$29.99	\$19.99	\$34.95*	\$7.95
Yearly Cost:	\$300								
* First Month Free									
=Part of Package							·		
=Premium Service									

刊 しい しず か Unbiased Comparison Chart <u>For Movie Mavens</u>

Unbiased Comparison Chart For Sports Fanatics

Unbiased Comparison Chart For Music Lovers

Links To Get You Going!

Heartland's channel line-up represents the "Best of Cable" and includes the following popular cable and local television networks\*. Check out our links to network sites.



<sup>\*</sup> Some channels not available in certain markets.

Viewer Information | Typical Channel Line-up | Subscribe to Heartland Wireless Cable | Frequently Asked Questions | Customer Service | Markets & Coverage Area | Home Page

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## FUTUREVISION

Rasic Denoramming Services

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200 1	Reserved	219	Reserved	238	TV Food Ne
201	Prevue Guide	220	Lifetime		The Weathe
202	CBS-2 NYC WCBS	221	Reserved		Discovery C
203	CBS-3 PHILA KYW	222	Sci-Fi Channel		Speedvision
204	NBC-4 NYC WNBC	223	<b>TNT</b>		A&E Newo
205	FOX-5 NYC WNYW	224	Nickelodeon		Inspirational
206	ABC-6 PHILA WPVI	225	VH-1		CNBC
207	ABBIT NYC WABC	226	MTV		Reserved
208	eserved	227	USA Network		Headline N
209	eserved 49 NYC WWOR	228	CNN		QVC
210	BE 10 PHILA WCAU	229	FOX-29 PHILA WTXF		Classic Spo
211	WB 11 NYC WPIX	230	Reserved		Reserved
212	PBS-12 FHILA WHYY	231	Comedy Centra		TV Moil
213	PBS-13 NYC WNET	232	Reserved	251	
214	Outdoor Life	233	ESPN	252	PBS-52 NJ
215	Reserved		ESPN 2		Faith & Valu
216	Reserved		C-SPAN	254	Ccurt TY
217	WB-17 PHILA WPHL	236	Home Shopping Network		Eternal Wor
218	SuperStation TBS	237	The Learning Channel		C-SPAN 2
	•		_		

238	TV Food Network	257	Reserved
239	The Weather Channel	258	The Nashville Network
240	Discovery Channel	259	Country Music TV
	Speedvision	260	E! Entertainment
	A&E Nework	261	The Family Channel
243	Inspirational Network	262	TV-62 NU WRNN
	CNBC	263	Ovation
245	Reserved	264	Nostalgia Television
246	Headline News	265	The Travel Channel
247	QVC	266	The Cartoon Network
248	Classic Sports Network	267	Reserved 💣
	Reserved	268	The History The finel
250	TV Moil		Reserved S
251	Reserved	270	Turne Classic Logies
252	PBS-52 NJ WNJN	271	Home & Garder TV
253	Faith & Values Network	272	Game Show Network
254	Court TY	273	America's Talking
255	Eternal Word TV Net	274	Reserved

### **Premium Channels**

For pricing information and to order, simply tune to the desired charing

276	Reserved
277	Encore Plus
273	Encore

279 The Golf Channel 282 Flix 280 Sundance Channel 283 Storz

281 The Disney Channel 284 The Movie Channels 285 Cinemax 286 Showtime

275 Reserved

287 Home Box Office

### **Movies-On-Demand**

(for scheduling information please tune to Channel 288. To order, just select the channel number indicated.)

288 Starnet

289-297 Movies-On-Demand

# CELLILAR VISION CE HARAEL

1	BB/RABC	Bloomberg Information News/Russian American Broadcasting CO.
2	WCBS	CBS
3	<u>TWC</u>	The Weather Channel
4	WNBC	NBC
5	<u>WNYW</u>	FOX
6	<u>HBO</u>	Home Box Office
7	WABC	ABC
8	<u>ESPN</u>	ESPN Sports Network
9	<u>UPN</u>	UPN
10	<u>CNN</u>	Cable News Network
11	<u>WPIX</u>	WPIX
12	<u>TBS</u>	TBS
13	<u>WNET</u>	PBS
14	<u>A&amp;E</u>	Arts & Entertainment
15	<u>USA</u>	USA Network
16	<u>TCM</u>	Turner Classic Movies
17	<u>LIFE</u>	Lifetime
18	DISC	The Discovery Channel
19	<u>CVDN</u>	Cellular Vision Digital Network
20	TNT	Turner Network Television
21	DIS	The Disney Channel
22	<u>NICK</u>	Nickelodeon
23	<u>ENC</u>	Encore
24	ENC+	Encore Plus
25	<u>CNBC</u>	CNBC
26	HN	Headline News
27	<u>CSPAN</u>	Cspan
28	TLC/CMDY	The Learning Channel/Comedy Central
29	BET	Black Entertainment Channel
30	<u>Tele</u>	Telemundo
31	INT	The International Channel
32	<u>PVG</u>	The Prevue Guide
33	<u>FOOD</u>	TV Food Network
34	<u>E!</u>	E! Entertainment
35	<u>SCIFI</u>	Science Fiction Channel
36	MTV	Music Television

37 <u>VH-1</u>

VH-1

38	ESPN2/MSG2	ESPN2/MSG2
39	<u>MSG</u>	Madison Square Garden
40	<u>SHO</u>	Showtime
41	<u>TMC</u>	The Movie Channel
42	MAX	Cinemax
43	STZ!	Starz!
44	<u>FLIX</u>	FLIX
45	<b>SPTSCH</b>	SportsChannel
46	CT/PBY	Court TV/Playboy
47	<u>VC</u>	Viewers Choice
48	<u>HC</u>	Hot Choice
49	<b>MSNBC</b>	MSNBC

### **Programming Descriptions**

### Bloomberg (BB)

Bloomberg Provides continuous 24-hour coverage of worldwide business and financial news. Many news sources contribute news and financialinformation to Bloomberg each day.

### Russian American Broadcasting CO.

A premier national Russian network, RABC provides series of movies, livesatellite news, music and entertainment shows.

#### **CBS**

Channel two is the local affiliate for CBS. Programming on CBS consistsof sports, The Late Show, breaking news stories, documentaries and muchmore.

### The Weather Channel (TWC)

Live 24-hour, up to the minute forecasts. Regional and national weatherinformation.

### **NBC**

Channel four is the local affiliate for NBC. Programming includes hitseries, breaking news, sporting events and much more.

### WNYW (FOX)

Channel five is the local affiliate for FOX. Fox features news, NFLfootball, hit shows, sporting events and much more.

### **Home Box Office (HBO)**

HBO offers a mix of major Hollywood theatrical movies, original moviesand series, sporting events and comedy specials. HBO is the most widelyawarded premium service.

### **ABC**

Channel seven is the local affiliate for ABC. ABC features sportingevents, news, movie specials and more.

### **Entertainment Sports Program Network (ESPN)**

ESPN features the most diverse schedule of sports programming availableincluding Hockey, NFL, Basketball, Baseball,